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with especial fulness, and much information is given about all parts of the vast domain. No adequate credit appears to be assigned to the foreign capital, experience and energy that had much to do with the development of the port works of Lourenzo Marquez and the railroads between that port and Johannesburg and between Beira and Salisbury.

Glossary of Geographical and Topographical Terms. By Alexander Knox. XL. and 432 pp. Edward Stanford, London, 1904. (Price, 15s.)

The Glossary is intended as an aid to the readers of maps and geographical works. The spelling of names conforms, for the most part, with the rules adopted by the Royal Geographical Society, but the fact that other spellings are also frequently given will be helpful to many readers. This may be illustrated by "Hoang," a very common spelling of the name of the second largest river of China. Turning to the word in the Glossary, we are referred to "Hwang," now generally accepted by leading writers as the best representation, for English-speaking readers, of the Chinese pronunciation of the name. Here we find:

Hwang (China), yellow; frequently misspelled Hoang, Huang. Hwang-ho—Yellow River. See Ho.

If the discredited spelling—Hoang—had been excluded, many readers would be less likely to see the approved English transliteration of the name.

This is a pioneer work of its kind. It does not clash with Dr. Egli's "Nomina Geographica" or Dr. Ganzenmüller's definitions of geographical names. It will be helpful at the elbow of all thorough English-speaking students of geography. So much of the geographical nomenclature of many languages is descriptive of geographical or topographical aspects that a key is needed to unlock these hidden meanings which are often so graphically explanatory. The Glossary performs this service to a large extent. The book is supplementary to Stanford's Compendium of Geography, and is uniform in style with the volumes of that series.

A History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa. By Major J. J. Crooks. xiv and 375 pp. Two maps, 6 appendices, and an index. Brown & Nolan, Limited, Dublin, 1903. (Price, 5s. net.)

A compact and careful history of this British colony, written by its former colonial secretary. As the colony was formed to provide a home for freed slaves, the volume contains much information of im-

portance relating to the slave trade and the war upon it. Many slaves landed at Sierra Leone were so enervated and sickly that they died within a year of procuring their freedom. The book gives a picture of the colony that is, to say the least, striking. Founded in 1757 with a few slaves, wrecked by native and foreign invasion, neglected by the Government, it has made much moral and material progress in spite of formidable obstacles. It now has a trade of the annual value of about \$3,000,000. Its climate is not healthful; but with our present knowledge of tropical hygiene, supplemented by regular tillage and the draining of the land, the climatic conditions are improving.

Richard E. Dodge, Elementary Geography, pp. 231, 375 maps and illustrations (Price, \$.75). Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., 1904.

This elementary geography is an excellent illustration of the modern spirit and method applied to a book for beginners. The text is divided into two parts: first, Home Geography, and second, World Relations and the Continents. This separation has been made without repetition by introducing the more general material on such subjects as roads, the land surface, rivers, soils, and the atmosphere into the first part. For the second part is reserved the account of the varying aspects of nature and of the life of man as they present themselves in different parts of the world.

The book opens charmingly with the idea of home, and this idea is developed by pictures which show the home of a couple of bird families and of a family of prairie dogs. Throughout the book the pictures are attractive, real, and typical. Indeed, so interesting are they that the reviewer found it hard to stick to the text, and not be led away by them. These pictures suggest two observations: First, that the pictures in text-books are very important means of education for young children. A second observation is one of thankfulness that the day of the old woodcut has passed, and every child has now the privilege of looking upon distant scenes in the world as with his own eyes.

The primary plan of arrangement of the second part of the book is geographical, the sections of the United States and the countries of the world being taken up in an appropriate order. The secondary arrangement by which the matter concerning a country is grasped is topical. Matters of a political nature are touched with a very light hand. The two classes of facts brought forward most strongly are the physical conditions, including topography, drainage and climate, and the industrial life of the people.